The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield streets, opposite Postoffice.

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☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers (per week) 25 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year ($2 52) in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance will these terms be departed from.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 14, 1873. NO. 209.

FIRST EDITION.

MODOCS AGAIN FOUND.

Particulars of the Latest Bout With Them.

They Are Worsted, and Driven Further from the Lava Beds—Captain Jack Appears in General Canby's Uniform.

LAVA BEDS, May 11, 9 A. M.—Dispatches from Lieutenant Boyle's camp state that at sunrise yesterday the Modocs came into camp and fired on the picket guard. The command of Captain Hasbrouck, which was scouting all day, returned to Sorras lake for water, and were making efforts to secure some by digging, but none could be found. McKay was sent back to Lieutenant Boyle's camp as an escort of battery B, Fourth Artillery, 6 and 12 pound mountain howitzers of the First Cavalry being left. The distance being seventeen miles, it occupied all night. At dawn of day Captain Jack's band rode within one hundred yards of the camp, when all dismounted and charged the camp, firing into the herd and guard. The first volley stampeded the herd, and they left for camp, and while the men were getting under arms the Modocs gave volley after volley, killing four soldiers and one Warm Spring Indian. A rally was made, and a charge sounded. This time McKay and some of his men united and drove the Modocs out of the timber, capturing twenty-one ponies and three pack mules. One Modoc was left on the field. The trail was covered with gore. The Indians beat a hasty retreat toward McLode range of mountains.

Captain Hasbrouck's command has been dexterously. He is now furnished with five days supplies. Water is very scarce and deep wells are being dug. General Davis is determined to keep them moving until the last Modoc is killed. He thinks the Modocs will show greater courage as they have them in open ground. The wounded are being brought into camp. From them it is learned they will be taken to headquarters. Two soldiers are reported as mortally wounded.

Captain Hasbrouck thinks the Modocs have no ammunition, except what is in their pouches, as they lost their entire stock in the fight. The cavalry camp is all safe. Captain Jack has but seven animals. He had on the attire of Gen. Canby, and took a position as lordly as if he were a brigadier-general.

All the artillery will move at once to the side of the lake. Enough men are detained in the old stronghold to keep it safe, while the rest will give chase and try to exterminate the Modocs.

There were thirty-three Modocs engaged. No squaws were seen during the fight or by scouts on the following night. There is a strong suspicion that Captain Jack is receiving aid from some unknown party. It appeared strange how he got six boxes of center primed cartridges. He did not capture them from our forces, and it is certain he could not have picked up that amount after the battle of January 17.

When the courier left the troops were between the Lava Beds and the Indians, the latter being entirely out of the Lava Beds stronghold. Lieut. Harris's condition is much the same as last reported, but there is greater hope of his recovery.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 13.—A dispatch from Yreka says the Modocs were twenty-five miles from the place of the last fight, hotly pursued by the troops and Warm Spring Indians.

No list of the killed and wounded in the last fight has been received from the Lava Bed camp. Two were killed and seven wounded.

Canby's body starts East on Thursday. Mrs. Canby is particularly desirous that no demonstrations be made on the route.

LATE FROM THE MODOCS ON THE RUN—HOTLY PURSUED.

LAVA, May 12.—The forces acting are some twenty-five miles from here and are working this way, probably driving the Modocs toward the stronghold they occupied at the time of the Thomas massacre. Troops are moving from the camp this morning, hoping to intercept the Modocs that reach it. All is active now and the Modocs will be allowed no rest since they met Warm Springs. Those scouts started in the direction of the Modocs could get their guns, trotting in on the flanks of the Modocs which surprised them. The cry of "Warm Springs" was thought the Modoc war-whoop, and they were stampeded. The Warm Springs drove the Modocs steadily on, and their flank last night and will renew the fight to-day.

From the main camp, who arrived to-night, we learn that the Modocs were dancing the war-dance Bremen Mountain, closely pursued by the troops and Warm Springs. The Modocs are either attempting to return to the Lava Beds from this side, or will take to Van Bremen mountain and there scatter. They are evidently starved out and their ammunition all gone.

CRIMES.

Alleged Railroad Track Obstructer Caught.
Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WILMINGTON, OHIO, May 13, 1873.

Freeman Shriner, arrested near Polk's Station by detective Nelson for placing obstructions on railroad track near that place, was brought here for a hearing yesterday before Justice Rowan, and was held to bail for the sum of five hundred dollars. There is sufficient evidence to send him to Columbus for at least three years. Nelson worked the case up very quietly and got the right man.

Two Railroad Bridges Set on Fire With Do-ribbs Design.
Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

VINCENNES, IND., May 13, 1873.

Two bridges near Brownsville, on the Cairo and Vincennes Railroad, were fired and a lot of timber piled on the track by some scoundrels, as yet unknown, for the purpose of ditching the freight train south; but the engineer, seeing the light from the burning bridges, stopped the train in time to avoid danger. Fifteen feet of one of the bridges was consumed. The other one was extinguished by a farmer before much damage was done to it. The incendiaries also burned three box cars at Brownsville last night. No detention to trains.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Supreme Court of Ohio has declared the Bonded Railroad Law unconstitutional in that respects. The entire Bench concurred in the decision.

The President has appointed Jackson S. Schultz, of New York, Commissioner to represent the United States in the Vienna Exposition, vice General Van Buren, suspended.

General Sherman has received dispatches from General Schofield, announcing the arrival at San Francisco, of the remains of General Canby, and stating that the funeral escort would leave the place to-day, and has body be sent East on Thursday.

The President and General Babcock left last evening, for New Haven, reaching there to-day.

The steamships City of Brooklyn, City of Bristol and Canada, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday.

The postal authorities ordered half a million postal cards, of which 250,000 arrived yesterday. Their sale began at eleven o'clock and during the succeeding three hours 20,000 were disposed of. They were chiefly purchased in large quantities for advertising purposes, a single firm taking 20,000.

The steamer Celtic, from New York, arrived at Queenstown yesterday.

Daniel Pratt, pioneer manufacturer of Alabama, died at Prattsville, yesterday, aged seventy-three.

Information has been received by the Department of State that the body of the late Judge Orr, Minister to St. Petersburg, would be sent to that country in charge of his son, on the opening of navigation.

The steamer Americus, while passing through Hell Gate, at New York, yesterday, came in collision with the steamer Hope, which runs between Blackwell's Island and Hart Island, cutting her in two. Four men were drowned from the Hope. The Americus sustained very little damage.

The German patriots of the revolution of 1848-49, in New York, celebrated the event yesterday. Addresses were made by Gen. Siegel, Gen. Weber and others.

The steamer Wyoming, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday.

At Macon, Ga., by the fall of a scaffold, five workmen were precipitated to the ground, a distance of seventy feet. Two of them, John Rose, of Philadelphia, and James Glaber, of Chicago, were killed. Jem. White, colored, was fatally and Ed. Hoit, colored, seriously injured.

At New York, yesterday, S. L. M. Barlow and George Crouch, the latter formerly in the employ of Jay Gould, quarreled during an interview at Barlow's office, when Barlow ordered Crouch to leave the room, calling him a miserable, tale-bearing adventurer, and seized him to show him the door. Crouch pulled his case vigorously on Barlow's shoulders, when they clinched and fell, Barlow on top, in which condition they remained until separated, neither much hurt in person.

Ex-Judge Pierrepont has not yet been officially notified of his appointment as Minister to Russia. It is believed he will accept.

Judge Fancher, at New York, yesterday, denied the application for an order postponing the sale of a portion of William M. Tweed's property, which is to take place in a few days to satisfy a mortgage of $500,000.

The New York Geographical Society is to give a reception to the Polaris survivors.

The steamship Manitoba, from Glasgow, arrived at Farther Point, Canada, yesterday.

The sixth annual session of the American Railroad Master Mechanics' Association commenced at Baltimore yesterday. H. M. Britton, President, in the chair. One hundred and thirty members were present. Seventeen new members signed the constitution.

Stokes, Fisk's murderer, was not resentenced yesterday, and his counsel says the question whether he will be resentenced before his case goes to the Court of Appeals is unsettled. His counsel is ready to apply for a stay of proceedings to-day.

The indictment against George Francis Train is to stand, and an early day will be fixed for trial.

The United States Grand Jury at New York yesterday returned an indictment against ex-State Senator Graham and F. L. Tainter for embezzling bank funds, and also against several doctors for sending improper articles through the mails.

The case of Marie L. Mason against Henry A. Crain, involving a million of property near Central Park, New York, was decided yesterday, the title of Crain being affirmed. The matter has been in litigation since 1859.

General Dix consents to remain Vice President of the Baltimore Railroad one year.

The Ohio Homeopathic Medical Society met yesterday at Columbus. Several interesting papers were read, after which the annual banquet was held.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher arrived at Cincinnati yesterday, and will preach at the installation of his nephew.

At the annual meeting of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad stockholders yesterday, at Cincinnati, the same officers as last year were elected.

Most of the cotton mills in Woonsocket, R. I., started operations yesterday morning with more or less of their former operatives, affording those who wished to work an opportunity to do so. There was no trouble from the strikers.

The celebrated picture of Washington before Yorktown, by Rembrandt Peale, will be presented to the Ladies Association at Mt. Vernon, to-day, by Mrs. Rosabella Underwood, of Baltimore.

In the attic of an old unoccupied house, in Leavenworth, Kansas, last occupied by negroes, human bones, teeth and finger nails, with flesh attached, bones, teeth and finger nails, with flesh attached, and evident marks of burning have been discovered. The authorities are having a thing.

If you want to live to a good old age, use Golden Age whisky, for sale by Milligan Bros & Co., 29 Smithfield street.

THE GENERAL LAWS.

Titles of the Acts Passed at the Last Session.

We are indebted to Governor Hartranft for a copy of the general laws passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania during the session of 1873. The whole number passed was sixty-one, against forty-nine approved during the session of 1872. Below we give the titles of the several acts, many of which are very important general laws:

1. An act to fix the salary of the Governor of this Commonwealth.

2. An act to provide for the ordinary expenses of the government and other general and specific appropriations for the year A. D. 1873.

3. An act to establish an insurance department.

4. An act to provide for the incorporation of iron and steel manufacturing companies.

5. An act providing for the erection of a wash house for the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital, at Harrisburg, for the purchase of fixtures and machinery therefor, and for payment for clothing destroyed by the late fire.

6. An act to repeal an act, entitled "An act supplementary to an act relating to the jurisdiction and powers of Courts, approved the 16th day of June, A. D. 1836.

7. An act declaratory of the law relating to square timber taken adrift in the West Branch, and regulating the control of the same.

8. An act authorizing mining and manufacturing companies, or other organized companies of individuals, to give, and banks or other organized companies, or individuals, to take and hold mortgages on real estate, to secure payment of notes, bills and renewals thereof.

9. An act in relation to writs of estrepement.

10. An act to authorize the Governor to appoint additional notaries public.

11. An act to authorize mining and manufacturing companies to issue bonds and mortgages, and to use the same for collaterals for bank accounts.

12. An act to increase the pay of jurors in this Commonwealth.

13. An act to facilitate the settlement of estates of decedents.

14. An act to prevent railroad companies and other corporations, now or hereafter created under the laws of this Commonwealth, from consolidating any railroad or other works within, over or upon the lands, tenements or hereditaments, moneys or assets appertaining to the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital, situate in Dauphin county.

15. A supplement to an act to provide for the erection of a State penitentiary on public land adjoining the town of Allegheny, opposite Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, approved March 3, A. D., 1818.

16. A supplement to an act to permit the voters of this Commonwealth to vote every three years on the question of granting licences to sell intoxicating liquors, approved 27th March, 1872.

17. An act granting the consent of the State of Pennsylvania to the acquisition by the United States of certain lands for the purpose of the erection of a postoffice and other buildings in the city of Harrisburg, and ceding jurisdiction in the same.

18. An act relative to the public ground.

19. An act authorizing the State Treasurer to pay the necessary expenses incident to the calling out of the National Guard to assist the civil authorities in suppressing the recent riots in Luzerne county.

20. A supplemental to an act providing for undertaking of game.

21. An act to authorize railroad corporations to secure the payment of their bonds and obligations by a mortgage upon their property, rights and franchises.

22. An act authorizing assignees of insurance policies to sue in their own name.

23. An act relating to the revenue of this Commonwealth.

24. An act regulating the sale of lumber upon the Ohio river and its tributaries within this State.

25. An act authorizing the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania and the various courts in and for the city of Philadelphia, to appoint stenographers as commissioners to administer oaths and take depositions.

26. An act to further provide for the enforcement of decrees in the Orphans' Court.

27. An act to further supplement to an act relating to corporations for mechanical, manufacturing, mining and quarrying purposes, approved the 18th day of March, A. D. 1868, extending the powers granted by the same to the building or erections of piers for bridges, bridges, etc., and for other submarine operations, etc.

28. An act to provide for a permanent centennial exposition building for the people of the Commonwealth, in the city of Philadelphia.

29. An act repealing the third section of the act, approved June 2, 1871, entitled "An act for further regulation of boroughs."

30. A supplement to an act, entitled "An act prescribing the fees for the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth," approved April 21, A. D. 1871, and to vary for the increase of certain fees therein specified.

31. An act to organize the State Hospital for the Insane at Danville, and for the better government and management of the same.

32. An act to confirm certain surveys of land returned and accepted in the Surveyor General's office.

33. An act to grant the consent of the State of Pennsylvania to the acquisition, by the United States, of certain lands, for the purpose of the erection of a court house and postoffice building at Pittsburgh, and ceding jurisdiction over the same.

34. An act declaring Washington's birthday a legal holidays.

35. An act extending the provisions of the fourteenth section of an act, entitled "An act relating to Orphans' Courts," approved March 24th, 1832, to certain bonds issued by the city of Oil City.

36. A further supplement to an act relating to Orphans' Courts, approved March 24th, 1832.

37. A supplement to the act of June 14th, 1836, entitled "An act relating to executions."

38. An act to provide for the safe security of life and property from the dangers of coal and petroleum oils.

39. An act relating to the Twenty-ninth Judicial District.

40. An act to repeal the proviso of an act giving powers to the Courts of Common Pleas of this Commonwealth to authorize School Directors to borrow money.

41. An act to repeal all laws exempting real estate from taxation.

42. An act supplementary to an act relating to executions, passed the 16th day of June, 1836.

43. A further supplement to an act relating to corporations for mechanical, manufacturing, mining and quarrying purposes, approved July 18th, A. D. 1868, extending the provisions thereof to coal and petroleum.

44. An act relative to criminal procedure, and to provide for payment of defendants' costs.

45. An act for the further protection of cemeteries in the State of Pennsylvania.

46. An act to repeal all laws exempting the inhabitants of any counties, cities, boroughs or other incorporated districts from payment of State tax.

47. A supplement to an act, entitled "An act for public charities, approved the 24th day of April, A. D. 1869.

48. An act to ratify and re-enact an act of the General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, entitled "An act for the protection of bridges over the river Delaware," approved February 28, 1873.

49. A supplement to an act, entitled "An act to regulate the sale of clams and oysters," approved the 4th day of May, A. D. 1871.

50. An act to grant the consent of the State of Pennsylvania to the acquisition, by the United States, of certain lands, for the purpose of the erection of a postoffice and courthouse buildings, at Philadelphia, and ceding the jurisdiction over the same.

51. A supplement to an act entitled "An act to grant the consent of the State of Pennsylvania to the acquisition, by the United States, of certain lands, for the purpose of the erection of a courthouse building at Philadelphia, and jurisdiction over the same," providing a mode by which the title to said lands may be vested in the United States, when no agreement can be made with the owners of the same for the purchase thereof.

52. A further supplement to the act of the 4th of May, 1864, entitled "An act for the organization, discipline and regulation of the militia of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

53. An act relating to the fees of the Surveyor General.

54. A supplement to an act, entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of companies for manufacturing companies," approved March 21st, A. D. 1872, extending same to companies for sawing paper, hair, sent and woolen goods and paper, and authorizing increase of capital.

55. A supplement to an act, entitled "An act providing for the health of persons employed in coal mines," approved the 3d day of March, 1870.

56. An act regulating the election of State Treasurer.

57. A supplement to an act, entitled "An act to authorize corporations to issue preferred stock," approved the 2d day of April, A. D. 1872.

58. An act to reorganize the congressional districts of Pennsylvania.

59. An act to provide for the appointment of a Board of Fishery Commissioners, for the construction of fishways, and for the protection and propagation of fish, and appropriating money for the same.

60. An act to authorize the registry or transfer of certain bonds.

61. An act to amend and consolidate the several acts relating to game and game fish.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. Joint resolution authorizing an additional appropriation for sending soldiers' orphans to normal schools.

2. Joint resolution relative to the publication of the acts of Assembly.

3. Joint resolution authorizing the Governor to appoint Commissioners to the Vienna Exposition.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The Judiciary Article Further Considered.

In the Constitutional Convention, Monday afternoon, the first ninth section of the article on Judiciary was adopted, making all judges required to be learned in the law, except the Supreme Court Judges, elected by the people for terms of ten years; and vesting in the Governor the power of removing upon the address of two-thirds of each branch of the Legislature, for any reasonable cause which may not be sufficient ground for impeachment.

The sixteenth section, proposing the cumulative voting system in judicial elections, was taken up, and a substitute offered, continuing the limited voting system. The question was discussed until adjournment.

At yesterday's session the section was resumed, and the substitute adopted.

Section seventeen was agreed to without debate, as follows: "Should any two or more Judges of the Supreme Court, or any two or more Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the same district be elected at the same time, the Court shall, soon after qualifying for the same, meet and by their flank last night and will renew the fight to-day.

From the main camp, who arrived to-night, we learn that the Modocs were dancing the war-dance Bremen Mountain, closely pursued by the troops and Warm Springs. The Modocs are either attempting to return to the Lava Beds from this side, or will take to Van Bremen mountain and there scatter. They are evidently starved out and their ammunition all gone.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Agricultural Prospects

No Report for the Current Month.

Geological Survey Expedition.

The Government Printing Office.

New Commissioner to Vienna.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13, 1873.

The Crops, &c.

The Agricultural Department will publish no report for May, as the condition of the crops in all parts of the United States has not sufficiently changed since the publication of the April report. The design of these periodical exhibits of the state of agriculture is to apply to all parts of the United States, from Maine to Texas. The cotton crop in the South is already announced as well under way, and the state of the wheat crop in Pennsylvania is reported favorably, but in the Middle and New England States the planting of the spring crops has not been finished. The month of May, therefore, is a blank as far as general agricultural statistics are concerned. The June report, which will be ready about the middle of that month, will contain much valuable matter. In addition to the usual wheat crop and cattle statistics, there will be an exhibit of the entire area of corn and oats cultivated for the season. Mr. Dodge, the Statistician of the Agricultural Department, and one of the Vienna Commissioners, will sail for Europe in about two weeks, to be absent until September. His visit will not only be to Vienna, but as well to other portions of the continent, and will have reference to agricultural matters in the country and Europe.

Geological Survey Party.

The scientific corps of Hayden's geological survey of the Territories have all left here for Denver, Colorado. The Doctor will join the party as soon as his report, now in the hands of the Government Printer, has been completed, which will be next month. A letter dated at the camp of the party, on Clear Creek, Colorado, May 7th, 1873, states that nearly all the horses and mules for the expedition have been purchased, and that everything will be ready for the end of June, the time fixed for the commencement of operations.

Government Printing Office.

To-morrow there will be a reduction of the force in the composing and press departments of the government printing office, owing to the exhaustion of the funds appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873. On July 1st, when the new appropriations take effect, the full force will be restored, which, in the main, is one half more than one month and the other half the next month, and so alternately until the beginning of the busy season of the year, when the abolishing of the franking privilege, and the additional work of printing the debates of Congress will about balance each other, and hence will occasion no material reduction of the force now employed.

The New Commissioner.

Jackson S. Schultz, appointed Chief Commissioner to Vienna, in place of Mr. Van Buren, is one of the largest leather dealers in the country, and in every respect is a very fit man for the place. It is hoped here that the disgraceful situation of Austrian interests at the Austrian Capital will speedily be corrected.

Personal.

General Dyer, Chief of Ordnance of the United States Army, for some time in very precarious health from Bright's disease, will have an operation performed to-morrow, which it is feared will determine the length of his days.

Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, passed through this city to-day for the purpose of attending a Liberal Convention at Baltimore, which meets to-morrow.

A Week of Solemn News—Chief Justice Chase in History—The North Polar Expedition—A Short Account of the Voyage of the Polaris to Upernavik—Departure for the Open Polar Sea—Captain Hall Commanding on Board—Still Hopes of Success and Safety.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, May 11, 1873.

The past week has been one of unusual national bereavement. The sudden death of the Chief Justice of the United States, the strange coincidence of the demise, within so short a time of each other, of the two leaders of the Liberal Republican Legislatives identified with the Credit Mobilier investigation, the unexpected termination of the eventful life of James L. Orr, and last but no less deeply regretted, the untimely consumption of the North Polar Expedition, Captain C. F. Hall, have caused universal feeling of regret. Chief Justice Chase was a man of more than ordinary ability, and at the time of his decease had long figured prominently in the politics of the country. He was at one time, during perilous times, and later had acted in the councils of the nation at a time when every atom of strength was needed to weather the ship of State over the troubled seas of war and reconstruction. As head of the judicial branch of the government, the balance wheel of the machinery of the Constitution, his career had some features in it which the impartial historian will be called upon to explain. His unsatisfied ambition for the chief executive office in the gift of the people detracted from the full dignity and honor to which he was entitled through the high post which he held. Chase was a Cabinet officer, but a very prominent figure in his truest and greatest role. He will form one of the three great Secretaries during the war of the Rebellion. Chase, the financier; Seward, the diplomatist, and Stanton, the war minister.

Before the last sad rites are completed over the remains of the departed Chief Justice, the country is called upon to mourn over the loss of another distinguished citizen in the distant frozen regions lying within the Arctic circle.

Under the ninth section of the act approved July 12, 1870, the President of the United States was authorized to cause such naval vessels as he deems expeditions towards the North Pole. Under this authority, Captain Hall, an officer of the navy of experience, was charged with the command of the expedition. A small steamer of 387 tons, called the Periwinkle, was thoroughly strengthened and otherwise prepared for the hardships of a Polar voyage. In the latter part of June, 1871, the vessel introduced as the Polaris, perhaps a more appropriate name, and by which she will take her place on the thrilling page of Arctic exploration. The general in structions essential to the proper government of the ship were issued from the Navy Department, while those for the scientific operations of the expedition were prepared by Professor Joseph Henry, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institute, and late President of the National Academy of Sciences.

The Polaris dropped down the Potomac at the Washington navy yard on June 19, 1871. As she steamed down the turbid flood of the Eastern branch of the Potomac, thousands of people, and thousands of men, women and children were assembled on the banks to bid her God speed. On June 14 she arrived at the Brooklyn navy yard to complete her fires and outfit. This preliminary voyage was made in sixty-two hours, running time. The working of the machinery was in all respects perfect. On June 29th the Polaris again sailed. A few desertions at the latter port, among the number the assistant engineer, compelled the vessel to run into New London, Connecticut. Here suitable persons were found, and on four o'clock A. M., July 3, 1871, the Polaris put to sea.

The following is the complete official muster roll of the ship's company as she left New London:

Commander—Charles F. Hall, of Cincinnati, Ohio.
Sailing Master—Sidney O. Buddington, of Groton, Connecticut.
Assistant Navigator—George E. Tyson, of Brooklyn, New York, also Master of Dog sledges for the North Polar expedition.
First Mate—A. C. Chester, of Noank, Connecticut.
Second Mate—William Norton, of New Jersey.
Chief Engineer—Emil Schumann, of Hoosken, New York, a native of Saxony.
Assistant Engineer—Alvin A. Odell, of New London, Connecticut.
Surgeon—Emil Bessels, a native of Heidelburg, Prussia.
Firemen—Walter F. Campbell, native of Scotland, and John W. Booth, of New York.
Carpenter—Varcata, Salmander J. Coffin left in hospital at New York; sent in Congress, and rejoined the Polaris in the Arctic regions.
Steward—John Herron.
Cook—William Jackson, of New London, Connecticut.
Seamen—Herman Simmons, Frederick Autting, J. W. C. Kroger, Henry Stobbey, Joseph B. Mauch, C. W. Lingard, Peter Johnson, Wilhelm Lindeman, Frederick Jamka, shipped at New London, Connecticut, Noah Hayes.

SCIENTIFIC STAFF.

Chief of Scientific Corps—Emil Bessels, native of Heidelberg, Prussia.
Astronomer—E. W. D. Bryan.
Meteorologist—Frederick Myer, Observer Sergeant, detailed by the Signal Corps, Washington.
Interpreters—Esquimaux Joe and Esquimaux Hannah.

Touching at St. Johns, Newfoundland, the steamer pursued its way northward. On the afternoon of July 9, she passed through the mirror of the Icebergs, Greenland, one of the Danish ports, latitude 63 degrees 8 minutes north. After a delay of two days she continued her course along the coast of Greenland, and on July 31st entered the harbor of Holstenburg, Greenland, latitude 66 degrees 57 minutes north, longitude 53 degrees 40 minutes 30 seconds west. On August 4, the Polaris reached Godhaven, during the island trip the latitude 69 degrees 14 minutes and 41 seconds north, longitude 53 degrees 34 minutes west.

Here, however, the duties of the expedition exchanged courtesies with the authorities of North Greenland. On August 10th, while the Polaris was at anchor in this port, the United States steamer Congress, Captain Davenport, arrived with stores for the expedition. Upon the arrival of the governor of North Greenland, offered the use of the government storehouses for the safe deposit of the supplies. The Congress remained in port for some days alongside the Congress and loaded with all the coal, provisions and stores she could carry. The transfer of the supplies was handled, the provisions and stores in the government storehouse, and the coal in a "cruel" quantity.

Now came the solemn hour of parting, the Congress for more hospitable latitudes, and the Polaris for the Polar Sea. Captain Davenport gives the following account of these last scenes: "On the 17th, the Polaris being ready for sea, I called at the office directed to Kerper. He did so, and found, made a few remarks to the officers and crew, at the request of Captain Hall, and bade them farewell. She got under way at 4 o'clock P. M., and amid the cheers of my ship's company, took her departure for the Polar regions. The last day we had any intelligence from her was at a point to the northward of Upernavik."

The last communication received by the government from Captain Hall was dated August 20, 1871, at Upernavik, Greenland, latitude 72 degrees 46 minutes north, longitude 56 degrees 20 minutes west. This report was sent on the annual vessel returning to Denmark with the blubber and skins collected at Upernavik. At this point the Esquimaux add dog and seal skins. While lying in this harbor Mr. Chester was dispatched to Proven, a hundred miles distant, to secure the services of Hans Christian if possible. That Hyperborean celebrity is well known to the readers of Arctic travels as the famous Esquimaux dog driver and hunter of Dr. Kane's expedition up Smith's Sound, and later of Dr. Hayes' expedition of 1860-61 in the same direction. Hans and his family returned with Mr. Chester.

The plan of operations contemplated by Captain Hall for that season we're communicated to the government in a report dated three days before at Godhaven. He says: "The object of the expedition is purely a pleasure trip, and I am not bound to any thing more than my own inclinations. I have advanced my plan and purpose is now, that on arriving at the cape, your correspondent and myself, accompanied by Dudley Digges, to steam directly for Smith's Sound, and thence make all possible attempts to find a passage to the northward. If we succeed we will proceed as far up to Kennedy channel, and thence on and up to the very pole itself. It is advisable that a depot of provisions and ammunition be established, to be made from the Polaris on some island near Cape Alexander, at the entrance of the east side of Smith's Sound for our preservation in case we should become incarcerated in the desperate battle she is about to engage, and for which she has been so thoroughly prepared by a most thoughtful and liberal government. This is a most extraordinarily open season, for arctic navigation as reported by all who have already tried it. Therefore, your humble servant has asserted that this expedition will improve the opportunity to the fullest extent."

The subsequent story of the voyages and trying experiences of the Polaris and her brave crew are told in the narrative of the rescued party. It will be seen that Captain Hall had made a bold dash into the midst of the dangers which beset his perilous undertaking. He had passed through Smith's Sound and succeeded in reaching as high as latitude 82 degrees 16 minutes north, from which point the vessel returned and wintered in Polaris Bay, at latitude 81 degrees 30 minutes north, longitude 61 degrees 44 minutes west.

From this point he had made a sledge journey northward and was absent a fortnight, during which he reached the narrow strait leading into Kane's open sea. Immediately after his return he was taken sick, and on November 8, 1871, but two months and twenty-two days after parting with the Congress in Godhaven, he was suddenly stricken down.

The separation of the members of the expedition was the result of one of those accidents liable to occur at any time. The President, when placed in possession of the news of the unfortunate occurrence, expressed great regret, as he had taken much interest in the fitting out of the expedition, and expected welcome results.

Those remaining on board the Polaris when the vessel broke away from her moorings were:

Sailing Master—Sidney O. Buddington.
First Mate—A. C. Chester.
Second Mate—William Morton.
Chief Engineer—Emil Schumann.
Assistant Engineer—Alven A. Odell.
Surgeon—Emil Bessels.
Fireman—Walter F. Campbell.
Larpenter—Noah Hayes.
Seamen—Herman Simmons, Henry Stobbey, Joseph B. Mausch and Noah Hayes.

Of the Scientific Staff—Dr. Bessels and R. W. D. Bryan.

None of the interpreters were left on board.

In view of the contingencies which were likely to arise, in the instructions prepared by the Navy Department it was stated that, in the event of the death of Captain Hall, Mr. Buddington was to continue as the sailing and ice master, and to control and direct the movements of the vessel, and Dr. Bessels was to continue as Chief of the Scientific Department, directing all sledge journeys and scientific operations. It was further stated that in the possible contingency of their non-agreement as to the course to be pursued Mr. Buddington was to assume sole charge and command and return with the expedition to the United States with all records and relics of the dead. Confidence of Captain Buddington seems to afford every confidence on the part of the government that every effort to prosecute the objects of the expedition will be made. It is possible that what is left of the expedition will not be heard from till next summer.

DRB. R. K.

GREENSBURG, PA.

Henry Kiehl Acquitted of the Murder of Jacob Altman—The Penn Station and Ridge View Homicides.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
GREENSBURG, PA., May 13, 1873.

The trial of Henry Kiehl, indicted for the murder of Jacob Altman, at Madison, last winter, was concluded to-day. The jury, after remaining out twenty-five minutes, returned a verdict of not guilty. At five P. M. Kiehl was suffering from a slight disease of the heart. No apprehensions of his clearing out were felt. When the jury came in a messenger was sent out of court to look up the prisoner, that he might hear the verdict, but, in the meantime, Kiehl had crushed Altman's skull with a grocers' two pound weight.

To-morrow afternoon John Adamson will be tried for the murder of Alexander Beveridge. This is the third case on the docket. Sheafe Paper, published this afternoon, contains a map of the neighborhood of the tragedy, which is unique, to say the least of it. The trial will be exciting in the extreme.

The following day, if the Adamson trial be concluded, Timothy Bacon will be tried for the murder of Georgiana Shrawn. This is the Ridge View murder, for a pound of sugar.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, May 14, 1873, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES FOR WEDNESDAY.

For the Lower Lakes and Middle States, northwesterly winds, veering to southeasterly and southwesterly, low temperature, clear and partly cloudy weather. For Canada and New England, northwesterly winds, rising barometer, very cool and generally clear weather. For the Upper Lakes and Northwest and thence to Missouri and Kentucky, falling barometer, southeasterly winds and rain. For the Gulf States and Tennessee, southeasterly and southwesterly winds, cloudy weather and rain. For the Southern States, the Carolinas, generally cloudy weather, rising temperature, southerly winds and rain. Reports are generally missing from west of the Mississippi.

Midnight Bulletin.

May 13, 1873—10:18 P. M.

	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Cincinnati, O.	63	North.	Fair.
Akron	62	Calm.	Cloudy.
Cleveland	62	East.	Cloudy.
Indianapolis, Ind.	55	North.	Fair.
Oswego	58	East.	Drizz'g
Leavenworth	67	Southeast.	Fair.
Kansas City	43	Northeast.	Cloudy.
Louisville, Ky.	66	Northeast.	Cloudy.
Memphis, Tenn.	64	South.	Cloudy.
Nashville, Tenn.	65	Calm.	Drizzl.
New Orleans, La.	66	Southeast.	Clearing.
Omaha, Neb.	42	East.	Drizz'g.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	62	Calm.	Fair.
Shreveport, La.	70	South.	Hvy rain
St. Louis, Mo.	63	East.	Fair.
St. Paul, Minn.	40	South.	Cloudy.
Vicksburg.	66	South.	Lgt. rain.

CASUALTIES.

Furnace Man Run Over and Killed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO, May 13, 1873.

One Altez, a furnace laborer, this afternoon stepped on the track just ahead of a train backing through the yard of the Mahoning Railroad this morning, and was run over and killed.

Probabilities Concerning the Polaris.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13.—The Secretary of the Navy says from all he can learn the Polaris would probably be able to reach some extreme northern port. But after a certain period of time she should not do so, a vessel would be dispatched in that direction, with the object of relief or of obtaining information, if possible, concerning her. The Department will do all in its power for the safe transit to the United States and comfort of the survivors. An expedition may be sent out, also, under the direction of the Department, and being still under its charge. The desire to have some of the principal officers aboard was for the purpose of officially inquiring into all the facts connected with the expedition since it left the United States.

The War in Cuba.

HAVANA, May 12.—A steamer has arrived with one thousand additional troops. Gen. Jovellar is expected he army here. An official telegram from Puerto rincipe reports that the Leon battalion recently had a fight with the insurgents, and that the Cuban General, Agramonte, was killed and his body was brought to Puerto Principe. General Sanguilla was also reported killed. Senor Mendive, a collector of the Northern Railway, was robbed on his way to make a deposit in the bank, was robbed of $6,000 by a band of insurgents. He was killed in defending the money from his hands and escaped. The insurgents attacked a train on the Puerto Principe railroad and killed the conductor of Malina fort, two captains and a number of soldiers.

Army of the Potomac Reunion.

NEW HAVEN, May 13.—The proceedings attending the reunion of the Army of the Potomac in this city began this afternoon by a meeting of the Ninth army corps of the Cavalry Corps Association. The latter organization met subsequently in the absence of General Sheridan. The Ninth army corps elected the officers of last year, except that General Ely, of New York, was substituted as Vice President for General Hartranft. Rev. A. Woodbury, of Providence, delivered an eloquent oration. In the evening the corps had an elegant banquet at the Temple of Music. Tomorrow the Sixth army corps will hold a re-union at 10 A. M., and the Cavalry corps at noon.

Knights Templar Demonstration at Meadville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
MEADVILLE, PA., May 13, 1873.

A large number of strangers are arriving on every train to witness the grand parade of Sir Knights to-morrow. Twenty Commanderies arrived to-day, among which were the Pittsburgh and Allegheny commanderies, one hundred and fifty strong, accompanied by the Great Western and Allegheny bands. A grand parade takes place at two o'clock, and the installation of grand officers at four o'clock to-morrow.

Ohio Constitutional Convention.

COLUMBUS, May 13.—The Constitutional Convention this afternoon effected an organization by the election of M. R. Waite, of Toledo, as President, on the fifth ballot, and Dudley M. Rhodes as Secretary. James B. Wilbert, of Cleveland, was chosen Sergeant-at-Arms.

A YOUNG WOMAN'S SAD END.

She Elopes with a Married Man in September and Dies in April—Her Body Buried Among Strangers.

In the early part of September last, Elamanda Sandt, aged seventeen years, left her mother's house in Allentown, ostensibly to visit some relatives in Myerstown, about eighteen miles above Reading. Time passed on and no word was received from her, then Mrs. Sandt had a letter written to the Myerstown relatives asking for information

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1873.

It is reported that there is a proposition on foot to make HENRY A. WISE the Republican candidate for Governor of Virginia. Our advice to our friends in the Old Dominion is that which PUNCH gave to young couples contemplating the commission of matrimony: Don't. Do otherwise.

THE Chicago *Times* epigrammatically designates the New York *World* as "the eastern frontier organ of the recollection called the Democratic party," and says the task which that organ has imposed upon itself of making free trade the corner-stone of the party, is "one which only Omnipotence could execute."

A NEW and exceedingly important source of wealth seems to have been discovered in Indiana. The indications are that there is an abundance of petroleum underlying several of the southern counties. A well recently sunk in one of those counties is said to be yielding an unusually pure article in great abundance. Crowds of speculators are already on hand, prospecting the country and preparing for investments.

SOME of the Dominion papers are growing terribly indignant over the surrender to the United States of the right to navigate the St. Lawrence river, which "is no longer exclusively Canadian." Keep cool, neighbors; and in due course of time you will have the comfortable reflection of knowing that river and soil alike have become exclusively American." The wings of our splendid eagle already begin to brood and hover over the land.

THERE is a general demand from the Eastern press in places which have been the scene of railroad horrors, that all trains shall be supplied with axes, crowbars, and other tools, with which to break open a car, should an accident occur. Stoves in cars are also condemned. They claim that cars should be heated by steam from the locomotive. It is beyond question that the most fearful accidents and loss of life come from burning the car from the overturned stoves.

IN 1816 the Fourteenth Congress, at the close of its first session, voted itself an increase of five hundred dollars additional pay to each member, who got only one year's back salary of the advanced rate. The record shows that out of eighty-one members of that Congress who had voted for the compensation act, only fourteen were re-elected to the next Congress. Of the sixty-seven members voting against the measure, forty-nine were rechosen the same year. There is an interesting moral in this matter, if those concerned have only the wit to discern it.

HERE is an interesting little problem which our confident free trade sciolists are respectfully invited to solve at their leisure: Ten years ago silk manufacturing in the Atlantic States was in its infancy and partly an experiment; now it has attained full proportions, employing a capital of not less than $30,000,000, and affording constant work to more than 16,000 operatives, and indirectly to thousands of others. If this rapid and magnificent growth and expansion are not almost solely the results of the protective policy, pray tell us to what cause they are owing.

HOW COMFORTABLE, and easy a matter withal, it is to be virtuous, when it demands not the slightest sacrifice or expenditure of self! Here, now, in Chicago, is "a member of a wealthy firm of brewers, who has been retired from the concern and become a zealous supporter of temperance;" and here is the Philadelphia holder of the ticket which recently drew a prize of half a million of dollars in a Havana lottery, who "comes out and disapproves of lottery schemes." And both of them retain fast grip on the money gained—the one from his beer manufactory, and the other from his gambling venture. Where is the test?

ALL OVER the country the public journals are filled with earnest discussion of the transportation question, but there is yet no agreement as to the best method for securing cheap rates. A scheme for a double-track steel-rail freight railroad from New York to the West is among the projects which are receiving attention in various quarters. Persons are discussing the propriety of having it made to St. Louis, Cincinnati, and other points. It is maintained that such a road, constructed by private capital and honestly managed, would not only be profitable to the stockholders, but would admit of the transportation of freight at rates that would be satisfactory to the people.

THE *Post* still continues its hoarse diatribes against the "yoke of ebony" under which its slavery-infected imagination conceives the whites of the Southern States to labor. Happily, however, the prejudice of to-day is of no more account to the contingency of to-morrow than the horse-shoe over the door is to the witch, the murrain, or the epidemic which may come. People with black faces number one-sixth of the American race. About them and in them are some qualities lacking in us. The growing nervousness, spontaneity, and debility of the whites may be compelled at some time to find their counter-irritant in the great, heavy, light-hearted black. But the consideration of these possibilities.

[illegible] o the Polaris expedition is [illegible] ernment scientists at Wash- [illegible] dvantage of the popular en- [illegible] arctic exploration to attach a scientific party to the vessel with a full equipment and minute instructions relative to recording observations in the various physical sciences and collecting specimens for the Smithsonian Institute. Very delicate instruments and minute instructions were prepared on the several topics of astronomy, magnetism, gravitation, meteorology, ocean physics, natural history, geology and glaciers; because it was believed that if the expedition met with any success at all, it would be as much in contributions to scientific knowledge, as in useful additions to the geography of the Arctic regions.

THE less the organs of the opposition have to say concerning the ignorance of the colored voters of the South, and their unfitness for the exercise of the elective franchise, the better. The whites of that section need the schoolmaster not less than the blacks. Of the total number of the former in Georgia, for instance, who cannot read (418,553), 124,935 are whites, while in Alabama the non-reading whites are 92,050. In the whole Union there are 2,879,543 whites entirely illiterate. Until this dark, mischief-spawning condition of things is at least partially removed, the anti-administration press would be much more usefully engaged in devoting their powers and energies to inculcating the necessity of states, primers and school houses, than in keeping up their present senseless cry against the evils of negro suffrage.

IN THE celebrated case of Mrs. MYRA BRADWELL against the State of Illinois, whose application to practice law in the Supreme Court of the United States, denied by the latter, was appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, no opinion was expressed by the latter tribunal as to whether women were entitled to vote under the provisions of the Fourteenth Constitutional Amendment. Such an opinion however, it will presently be called upon to give. The Supreme Court of Missouri has decided, on an appeal by a woman who was refused registration, that women are not voters, either under the Constitution of Missouri or by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution. The case will be appealed to the United States Supreme Court; so that the vexed question of woman's suffrage will probably be settled one way or the other before very long.

GOVERNOR BEVERIDGE, of Illinois, and Gov. WASHBURNE, of Wisconsin, have issued proclamations recommending a general observance on the 30th inst. of the patriotic custom of decorating the graves of the fallen soldiers with flowers. Patriotic services and sacrifices of no State eclipsed those of our own Commonwealth; neither, proportionately, is she outvied by any State in the number and splendor of her multitudinous heroes who died that liberty might live. Might not the example of these western Governors be fitly imitated by our own Executive—tried as he was in the same fiery furnace of war? The occasion need not be made one for the revival of sectional animosities or bitter recollections—but one of the best indications of a desire to promote the nobleness of the living, is to keep alive the altar-fires of reverence and gratitude over the graves of our sacred dead.

WE SPOKE, yesterday, of the gradual progress of the finances in the monetary centers of the East toward an easier and more healthful condition. We observe, from our Western exchanges, that a similar encouraging amelioration is beginning to obtain in that section. The supply of money in the open market in the Western cities is said to be considerably larger than it was even a week ago, and it is stated that borrowers who furnish satisfactory collaterals get what they want without difficulty. The opening of lake navigation is making an increase in the volume of Western produce shipped to the East, and in return it causes a movement of money from the East to the West, while the movement of currency from the Western monetary centers to the country districts is gradually increasing, indicating a more active marketing of crops, which in its turn will make an increase of business in all departments of trade, to the corresponding benefit of all concerned.

THE Philadelphia *North American*, which has hitherto either kept silent or commented kindly on the acts of the Constitutional Convention, is at last constrained to speak out and warn that body that it was not called to the work of making statutes, but of framing an organic law. There is a grave necessity for this warning; and the necessity has been apparent so long that the marvel is it has not sooner provoked general complaint. A few have hitherto discovered and pointed out the tendency of the Convention to assume to itself the power of incorporating provisions in the organic law which properly belong to the statute book; but the general wish to deal tenderly with that body, to judge it leniently and trust it implicitly, has kept back any general outbreak against it. The time, however, has passed for any further indulgence in rose-colored views about the probable action of a body that does not comprehend its mission, and we are glad to see such papers as the *North American* speaking out as it does in the following extract.

"We are disposed to give the members of the Constitutional Convention credit for the best and purest of motives, and therefore whatever we may have to say touching their labors as a body will not be said in a spirit of fault finding or for the sake of criticism. It was understood from the first that the Convention was not called to legislate. It has no legislative function, rightly considered. The Convention was called to frame a Constitution, and when it shall have framed it its existence will cease. Some of the gentlemen who compose it do not appear to comprehend the distinction between a Convention and a Legislature. In consequence of this misapprehension, not a few of the propositions submitted are in the nature of legislation, and there is some danger that the directory and now mandatory may become inextricably confounded. We notice, also, the submission of certain propositions which, if carried into effect, would defeat one of the objects for which the Convention was called. For example, it was hoped and expected that under the new Constitution the evil of local legislation would be removed. Yet several members, apparently losing sight of this object, submit propositions to incorporate local legislation in the Constitution itself. Such provisions are out of place in the organic law, and if incorporated with it will bring that law into merited contempt."

SUCCESSFUL movements for the suppression of gambling houses are on foot in a number of our principal cities. In New York, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, and other places, this nefarious pursuit is suffering a more or less complete embargo. A spasmodic movement in a similar direction was, we believe, made in this city sometime ago, but it is to be feared the vigilance of the authorities has since measurably relaxed. One of the most effective means of breaking up these dens would be to arrest those plausible wretches who act in the capacity of decoys, and whose business it is to entrap the inexperienced and unsuspecting. Gamblers do not live off of each other. If they did they would not often be molested, for they would speedily ruin themselves. Their profits arise from the credulous and easily duped, who are beguiled into their lairs by the insidious sharpers who loiter about the hotels and other public places. This is the plan pursued in Chicago, and it is said that the swindlers are already rapidly emigrating for other parts. When the supplies of an army are cut off, its surrender is only a question of time. Why not try the plan here?

THE National Rifle Association will meet to compete for the honors of marksmanship on the 5th of next month. Invitations are to be extended to the picked shots of the National Guards in most of the States. This, perhaps, may seem a slight matter, but it is not. The utter neglect of marksmanship as a branch of military training in this country is greatly to be regretted. The consequence of this neglect have recently received a fresh illustration in the Modoc lava beds. The correspondents at the scene of the war are unanimous in asserting that the soldiers might almost as well have fired blank cartridges at the enemy. No man is fit to wear a uniform in either the militia or the regular forces unless he has had some training as a rifleman. The soldier who cannot shoot is useless and an incumbrance to the battalion. In every nation in Europe the troops are put through a regular course of musketry practice. The volunteers of England, through their rifle contests, have made Wimbledon famous. And these volunteers only correspond with our militia troops. The effectiveness of every military force consists chiefly in accuracy of aim and precision of firing; and these can be acquired as well here as elsewhere.

PROMOTION to the Chief Justiceship of the United States Supreme Court has never, yet, come from the ranks of the Associate Justices; but there is no good reason why it should not. The best qualified men for that place, it would seem natural to suppose, must be found among those who have served in the subordinate position; and although there is no precedent for such a choice, it is very easy to make one We trust, therefore, that the President will set that precedent in filling Mr. CHASE'S place, and promote one of the Associate Justices to the Chief Justice's position.

In that event, there is no one of the Associates of the late Chief Justice on whom his mantle could fall more properly or wisely than on Judge STRONG. In learning, ability and purity he is the peer of any man on the bench. Eminent in jurisprudence, ripe in scholarship, vigorous in manhood, and without a blemish on his public or private life, he is just the man *for* the place. We commend him to the earnest attention of the President.

THE following sound and sensible advice is given by a leading Western paper to the farmers of that section who complain of the exorbitant rates charged by railroads for conveying produce. It says:

"Diversity industry; develop local resources; encourage manufactures near the farm; make production cheaper; transport on your own land as many centers of commerce as you can; do everything in your power to bring consumers to your doors. All this will take time, because you have already gone at it in the wrong direction. This, however, is certain, you are, by your present course, but adding force and momentum to the cause of your present troubles. The effect can be stopped only by removing the cause. Strike at the root of the whole evil."

This is unquestionably the true policy. And meanwhile, if those Western papers which keep up such an incessant babble against the tariff would pay a little more thoughtful attention to the needs and interests of their respective communities in this particular, they would soon find the material interests of such communities beginning to grow a good deal more vigorous, healthy and self-reliant than they are now.

HOW VERY ingenuous they are! Some of the free trade journals are arguing that our manufacturing industries are declining under the operation of the protective tariff, for the reason that it appears, by a comparison of the census returns of 1870 with those of 1860, that our cotton manufacturing establishments have declined during that time from 1,091 to 956. It so happens, however, that the number of looms has within the same period increased from 126,313 to 187,310, showing that the change has been one of consolidation and expansion rather than of actual decrease. The value of goods produced in 1870 was $177,489,739, or over 50 per cent. more than in 1860, while the number of hands employed was 135,269, or 13,341 more than in 1860; and although the raw cotton manufactured was 24,400,000 pounds less in 1870 than in 1860, the amount of capital required was $41,200,000 more. And so that fallacy is exploded.

STATE POLITICS.

The Philadelphia *Sunday Leader* advises the Democracy to nominate Judge Ludlow, of that city, for the supreme bench, and presses him warmly.

It is a fact worthy of noting says the Harrisburg *State Journal*, that the manner of conducting the contest for the nominations of the Republican State Convention for Supreme Judge is carried on with great dignity and becoming recognition of the merits of every man thus far brought out by his friends. We never see a reference to one man in connection with this position but in what complimentary terms all other supposed to be rival of the first, a fact which proves that whoever is nominated will command the hearty vote of the organization. A contest conducted with such feelings cannot very soon be defeated.

Concerning the Democratic nomination for State Treasurer, the Doylestown *Democrat* says: "We have in our mind but one man whose qualifications entirely fill the requirements of the hour—that man is George W. Cass, of Pittsburgh. Accustomed to conduct large financial operations, of integrity the strictest, of judgment the soundest, and not a politician in any sense of the word, he seems to us the fittest man for the position."

The Titusville *Herald* remarks: "The County Committee did a just and sensible thing in opening the doors of the party and offering a welcome to all Liberals returning to fellowship with the Republican party. The majority of the Liberals in Philadelphia county, while following the banner of Greeley last fall, always protested that they had not ceased to be Republicans and never would become Democrats, and now that their great leader has fallen, they find a political reconciliation and harmonious relations waiting them to return, and that they cannot, without doing violence to all the principles and professions of a lifetime, act with the rank and file of the Democratic party, nor with the Democratic press as their oracle, nor the old Democratic leaders as their guides. The Democratic party is now more hopelessly distracted and divided than ever before.

The Harrisburg *State Journal* says: We notice that some of the Democratic newspapers are endeavoring to make capital out of a speech delivered by Mr. Orvis, of Center county, during the late Legislature, on the subject of the finances of the state. The figures of that wonderful production are mostly made up of what Mr. Orvis supposes the amounts to be, and his argument is a piece of special pleading peculiar to hair-splitting attorneys who are accustomed to work hard for a small fee. Although Orvis's speech is of the class of that once delivered concerning the gold spoons and silver paste used by Martin Van Buren in the White House—a specimen of buncombe at that time which it will not do to repeat in the shape Orvis puts it at this time.

The question of the annexation of Alexandria to the District of Columbia has entered as an issue into the local campaign.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

It is asserted that of two hundred seamen wrecked on the Jersey coast during the past two years not a single life has been lost. This shows in a remarkable degree the efficiency of the life-preserving apparatus introduced some years since.

A business man just returned from a trip through Minnesota reports that there are yet fully 12,000,000 bushels of wheat to come forward from that State, and that a large area has been planted this year, most of which is in a thriving condition.

The fifth annual insurance report of the State Auditor shows that Illinois has now in good standing 118 fire and marine insurance companies. They received in cash premiums last year $5,704,861; their losses were $1,471,617; their expenses are estimated at $1,711,458; leaving a net profit of $2,516,385.

John Chinaman lessens the horrors of the epizootic in San Francisco by assuming the role of "Melican man hosee." Ten-in-hand teams of Celestials are driven by the storekeepers as the best attainable substitute for disabled horses.

It is estimated that the aggregate lumber product of Michigan will reach 2,000,000,000 feet, valued at $40,000,000. Add to this the value of lath and shingles, and we have not less than $50,000,000 as the aggregate yearly value of this great industry. To accomplish this result requires the services of 35,000 men in the lumber camps and mills.

Throughout the South generally there seems to be an expectation that the incoming cotton crop will be the most valuable ever raised in the United States.

The twenty-second meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science is to be held in Portland, Me., on Wednesday, the 20th of August.

The New York *Herald* intends, it is asserted, to abandon its long-followed plan of impersonal journalism, and to print hereafter the names of its contributors, as it has done recently at the Presidential inauguration and the opening of the Vienna Exposition.

A Yale scientific party is about to start for the lava bed regions. Anything that is worth living for is worth dying for, and that's the case with science.

Chicago is demanding a direct railway to the Gulf States, and also asking a better outlet to the lakes for the cotton States.

The Tell hydraulic lime, so long known in Europe, is now coming into American use.

Prohibitory liquor laws led a thirsty New Englander to break into a church at Springfield, Mass., last week, for the sole purpose of stealing the communion wine.

The fourth Cincinnati Industrial Exposition will be opened to the public from the 3d of September to the 4th of October. This institution is under the direction of a Board of Commissioners appointed by the Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Trade and the Mechanics' Institute, and is a signal illustration of successful enterprise.

It is estimated that the Americans, who have gone and are going abroad this year, will spend in Europe not less than $75,000,000 gold, very little, if any, of which will ever return to this country. No wonder, with this thing constantly going on, that money is tight in Wall street.

A statistical genius in Louisiana has computed that the loss of cotton, occasioned by the brutal murder of the colored laborers in Grant Parish, will amount to 900 bales, worth over $100,000.

Utah is excited over a decision of the United States Court of Salt Lake, which will free a large number of criminals confined in the Territorial Prison. The decision is not a new one in Utah or the Territories, and covers simply the point that the Probate Courts have no jurisdiction over criminal cases.

Norway has taken Chicago, which enumerates 6,374 native Norwegians among her population, while Detroit has 522, San Francisco 399, and New York only 372.

The New York *Post* declares that the Legislature of that State is thoroughly corrupt, and wonders if the police could not close it, as they do gambling houses and other nuisances.

The Star Glass Works in New Albany, Indiana, is the only establishment in America that produces polished plate glass.

A Massachusetts mechanic has invented a new brake, somewhat on the principle of the Westinghouse, which is claimed to have some decided advantages over even that famous invention, inasmuch as it utilizes the momentum of the train to effect a stop. An experimental trial was made the other day, and some very good stops were made; enough to warrant the supposition that, with improvements and simplification, it may become a valuable invention.

Settlers of Shasta valley, California, want a military post established on Pitt river, to keep the Indians quiet and open up the country. The War Department will consider it after the Modocs are quieted.

A company of French glass workers have located with their families in St. Louis, where they propose to construct substantial works for the manufacture of French glass. From the report as to location and feasibility of the enterprise, it appears that the glass is a chemical compound of silica, alkalies and lime, to which are added metallic oxides to give the shades required by the trade. The silica in the state of sand is found in inexhaustible quantities in the eastern part of Missouri.

Governor Ingersoll's first official suggestion was that a Constitutional Covention be called for Connecticut.

New York is a favored city, her garden—as claimed by the papers—extending from Florida to Maine. Great quantities of strawberries, green peas and tomatoes are daily arriving there. *New* Yorkers are now happy contemplating and eating their famous strawberry short cake.

PERSONAL.

It is said that the late Chief Justice Chase was the finest scholar who has ever presided over the Supreme Court. As a Latin and Greek scholar he was not surpassed by any man in his profession. He read French as readily as English—was a finished Italian, Spanish and German scholar—and thoroughly versed in English literature. His approximation and perfect mastery of the works of Shakespeare, Milton, the earlier British poets, and the later experiments of the poetic art, Wordsworth, and others of the Lake school, was something marvelous.

A sword belonging to General Meade, presented to him by the United States for his services in Mexico, was picked up by a Confederate at Charlottesville, Va., during the war, and word has just been sent to the family of the late General that it is at their disposal.

It has recently been ascertained that Joaquin Miller spent three years of his earlier life with the Modocs; and the Indian maid of whom he sings so rapturously was a Modoc squaw. The deeds of daring with which he credits himself in his poetry have a solid foundation in fact, with a little of the romance and courage left out.

The late James Brooks was the fourth leading metropolitan journalist who has died in New York in less than four years. Thurlow Weed is again quite ill, and fears are entertained that he cannot recover. William Cullen Bryant, now in his seventy-ninth year, cannot last much longer; and, when he and Weed have gone, there will be none of the old order of journalists left.

The death of Captain C. F. Hall occurred eighteen months ago. Why have not the spiritual circles been informed of this? Here was a rare chance for a spiritual test, but the sceptics have never taken advantage of anything of that sort.

From an apparently reliable source we learn that Senator Morton is pressing his claims on the President for the appointment to the Chief Justiceship, rendered vacant by the decease of Chief Justice Chase.

The Eastern papers announce that Josh Billings is going abroad for a spell. Josh can go in the full assurance that he runs no risk of encountering any worse spell than his own.

A cruel hoax was perpetrated Sunday in the startling rumor set afloat in New York city, and announced in two of the churches, that Governor Dix was dead. So widely was the rumor circulated that it required dispatches from Albany, giving assurance of the Governor's continued good health, to dispel it. The family of the Governor were for a time plunged into the deepest affliction. It was a hoax as contemptible as it was cowardly and cruel.

Wm. Holden, a modest gentleman, and a compositor at present engaged in the composing room of *Phillips's Southern Farmer*, in Memphis, has received notification from his attorneys that he is one of three heirs to an estate in England, which one hundred and sixty-eight years ago amounted to $15,000,000 in gold.

OHIO NEWS.

A man ninety-seven years of age, a veteran of the war of 1812, and an inmate of the Soldiers' Home, was in the Dayton station-house on Sunday night, on a charge of intoxication.

There were mined in the Mahoning Valley, in 1872, 1,301,694 tons of coal, 212,000 tons of pig iron manufactured, 68,100 tons of bar iron and rails manufactured, and 201,600 tons of ore shipped from Cleveland.

Five prisoners escaped from the Ironton jail last Friday night.

The annual parade of the New Philadelphia fire department is set down for the 30th.

Mrs. Mattie McClellan Brown, of the *Alliance Monitor*, has sailed for Europe as a representative of the Grand Good Templars of Ohio.

The *Meigs County News* says: Brig. Gen. John Pope and family are on a visit among the friends of Mrs. Pope in this place and vicinity.

The sixth annual meeting of the Ohio Valley Editorial Union will be held in Circleville, on Thursday and Friday, June 12th and 13th, 1873.

At Frison's tannery, five miles west of New Lisbon, last Friday, while two young men named Rudisill and Chandler were wrestling, the former was thrown heavily to the ground, rupturing his spinal cord, causing injuries from which, if he recovers, he will remain for life a cripple.

Martin Fonts, a prominent citizen of Preble county, living six miles east of Eaton, committed suicide on Friday by shooting himself through the head with a rifle. He was out hunting, and remarked to a young man who was with him, that they could not bury him as they pleased, that he had been treated enough, and at once committed the rash act. No letters were left by him to indicate why he thus took his life, but it is supposed that his trouble was caused by his brother-in-law, Mr. Eaton, being convicted of poisoning a family near Germantown, Ohio, a few days since. Mr. Fonts was greatly respected by all who knew him.

"THE COMMERCIAL."

[From the Reading Eagle.]

The Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL issued a large supplement on Saturday, on account of the pressure upon its news and advertising columns. The COMMERCIAL is one of the largest and best dailies in the State, and deserves its prosperity. It is now ably edited by Hon. Russell Errett.

AMONG numerous other laws of a commendable nature, the Legislature of Michigan has enacted that, hereafter, druggists or doctors who fail to write or print upon the label of each bottle or paper containing poison, the most easily obtainable antidote for the poison sold, shall be subject to a very severe penalty. The object is to prevent the "excitements" which always occurs when some member of a family has "accidentally" swallowed a poisonous compound intended to destroy rats and mice, by providing a remedy that can be procured from the nearest druggist, without having to lose time in hunting up a doctor to make an examination and write a prescription—a slow and tedious process in nearly everybody knows who has had experience of it. The Michigan idea of prevention is, perhaps, not as thorough as it might be. It is practical, however, and, there is little doubt, will be found to work well.

Chicago is to have a big jubilee, and Gilmore is to superintend the noise. The new depot of the Michigan Southern and Rock Island Railroads is to be "inaugurated" for the occasion, and there will doubtless be no end of drums, guns and clatter. The first week in June is to be devoted to this sort of festivity.

Staten Island would like to get a divorce from New York, and to that end is flirting with New Jersey.

STATE NEWS.

The Leidertafel Society of Erie are rehearsing the opera of "Stradella," which they will produce in June.

During the past four years Lehigh county paid $600,000 in the shape of internal revenue taxes.

The copper smelting works at Phœnixville are doing a good business.

A new society of Cumberland Presbyterians will be organized on the 17th inst., to worship in the Union church, recently completed near the mouth of Long Run, Greene county, by the combined efforts of the Methodists, Winet-rehanians and Cumberland Presbyterians.

Maj. Freas, of the Germantown *Telegraph*, and excellent authority by the way, ridicules the idea that any one is able to tell yet whether there will be a crop of strawberries and raspberries. He thinks it possible to determine the probability of a peach, apple or pear crop thus early in the season, but as to strawberries and raspberries, they present no indications of fruit bearing so soon.

Jacob L. Hartman, of Hamilton, township, Adams county, last Thursday shot a chicken hawk which measured five feet nine inches from tip to tip of the wings.

The Titusville *Courier* says: A few nights since the night express, coming north on the Allegheny Valley road, when near Catfish, came near running into a land slide, and would have done so but for the fact that the slide had overtaken a man walking on the track, and partially buried him. The train was running slow, the engineer looking out for something of the kind, and above the noise he thought he heard some one shouting. The train was stopped, and the conductor, lamp in hand, went forward, when he discovered the track completely covered. The hailstorm still continued, and raising his lamp and looking into the centre of the slide, he beheld an individual lying flat on his back, and half covered with the soft mud. The poor fellow could not extricate himself, and seeing the locomotive approaching probably, he was about to "pass in his checks." Fortunately his cries had stopped the train in the nick of time, thus saving his own life and the probable destruction of the train.

On Friday morning a touching little incident occurred at the grave of the late Thaddeus Stevens, at Schriner Cemetery, Lancaster, the "Old Commoner," in the presence of Judge Livingston, Hon. O. J. Dicky and others. A beautiful passion vine, the parent of the only vine at the foot of the monument, by George Thaddeus Stevens, eight years old, a son of Thaddeus Stevens, of New York. The little fellow was a great favorite with the illustrious deceased.

At Honesdale, Wayne county, two little girls were recently buried in a trench six feet deep, one of whom was dead when extricated, and the other almost. While playing, about five tons of dirt had fallen on them. One of the girls was a daughter of Enoch M'Lean, of Honesdale, and the other a child of a German named Mandolin.

A report that the Scranton Trust Company and Savings Bank had lost heavily by the failure of the Atlantic Bank of New York and the National Iron Company of Dansville, caused an exciting run on that institution for several hours on Friday. The deposits of the bank amounted to about $1,000,000, $55,000 of which were lifted. It having since been established that the institution is all right the run has ceased.

The body of a full-grown infant, wrapped in a bahnoral skirt, was found in the woods near Rohrerstown, Lancaster county, on Saturday last. The matter has caused no little excitement in the neighborhood, but as yet no clue has been obtained as to the parentage of the child.

Two boys, aged nine and twelve years, respectively, sons of John C. Brown and Mrs. Smith, of Lock Haven, were drowned in the canal at that place on Sunday, while playing on some floating logs.

It is said that thirty black snakes were recently killed by one man near Springtown, Bucks county, the smallest of which was four feet long and the largest seven feet. Last year the same person was credited with the slaughter of thirty-three at the same point. Next!

A pike was speared in Conneautville lake last week which weighed forty-six pounds and measured four feet in length.

The Pennsylvania Iron Works at Danville employ, when in full operation, 1,200 hands and turn out 5,000 tons of rail per month.

The annual Convention of the Junior Order of American Mechanics of the Twenty-third district was held in Duncannon on Saturday.

The Lebanon car works are manufacturing from one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five cars per month.

Howard Anderson, one of the pupils of the Anderson Orphan School, in Perry county, was struck on the back of the neck recently with a base ball, and dangerously injured.

Jacob Wisler, of Columbia, came near killing himself a few days ago while shooting a cat. The barrel of the gun exploded, and the powder flew into his face.

A raftsman named Caldwell, of Kettle Creek, Potter county, made a narrow escape from instant death, last Saturday night, while on his raft at Manetta. While it was thundering and lightning the raftsman put his hand out of the cabin, and as he did so the electric fluid struck a nine tree overhanging the raft and shattered it to pieces, and knocking Caldwell into the main channel, ran up his arm and down his body in a zigzag way, passed out at his right foot and struck the river with an explosion. Caldwell was somewhat burned and reduced to insensibility. He was soon after placed under medical treatment, and on Monday his condition gave promise of speedy recovery. He stated that his body was thoroughly saturated with sulphur, and that he could taste it in his mouth. Wherever the lightning touched the body a red mark is visible. Several persons in the cabin with Caldwell were greatly stunned, but not injured.

Mrs. Martha P. Curwen, wife of Dr. Curwen, Superintendent of the Harrisburg State Lunatic Hospital, died on Monday morning. Mrs. Curwen was a lady much respected for her social qualities and acts of kindness. At the hospital she had the supervision of the inmates of the female department.

The Harrisburg car manufactory's works are now building cars for the Pennsylvania Central, New York Central and other roads.

Frederick R. Cutter, Register and Recorder of Delaware county, died on Sunday morning, at his residence in Media, of consumption.

The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* of Monday says: It is a bad sign that there is an effort made to prevent a public exposition of the affairs of Mr. Harrison Grambo before the Register in Bankruptcy. We are not aware that the bankrupt demands secrecy; but it looks as if some of the parties that did business with him were endeavoring to conceal their mode of operations. It is expected that the depositors of trust funds received from Mr. Grambo usurious rates of interest, and only accounted to their clients for the legal rate. So long as there are efforts made to conduct the examination in secrecy, such suspicion will be strengthened.

Hon. J. Watts, Commissioner of Agriculture, is at present at his home in Carlisle.

Moses Tyler, of Damascus, Wayne county, is a patriarchal raftsman, eighty four years of age, who has steered rafts of more every spring since he was sixteen years old.

William Dawson, of Hyde Park, is anxious to obtain information as to the whereabouts of his partner, Richard Gray, who departed from the range of his wants on the 5th inst., singularly enough taking with him over $700 of the firm's money, drawn for the purpose of paying employees.

The Rev. Mr. Grow, of Carbondale, has accepted an invitation from the Baptist church in Meadville, for ministerial labor.

The time for holding regular sessions of the Johnstown District Court is fixed for commencement on the first Mondays of January, April, July and October.

The Valentine iron works at Bellefonte are to be removed to Williamsport. A capital of $200,000 has been raised, and the removal will take place at once. Good for Williamsport, but bad for Bellefonte.

The Williamsport *Gazette and Bulletin* furnishes this latest fish story: Mr. John Bubb, residing on the corner of Locust and Gilmer streets, on Saturday night caught an eel with two heads, four eyes and two bodies fastened together Siamese-twin-like. He entertains an idea of placing this curious fish in alcohol and forwarding it to Barnum.

Judge Mayer assured the grand jurors of Centre county last week that the Local Option law should be strictly enforced.

Dogs are to be made useful for educational purposes in Potter county. The last Legislature passed a bill making it obligatory on the school directors to lay a tax not less than fifty cents nor more than one dollar on each and every dog, for the support of common schools in said county.

No Postponement.

It is not wise to put off until the heats of summer have commenced the invigorating process which would have secured the system in advance, against this untoward influence. By toning the stomach, liver and bowels in the spring months with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and continuing to take this harmless but powerful vegetable invigorant during the summer, it is quite certain that even persons who are naturally delicate and deficient in vital force may escape the fits of indigestion, headache, nausea, biliousness, nervous debility and mental oppression which in the absence of such preparation often prostrate and agonize the more robust. A pure stimulant, medicated with the juices of the finest tonic, anti-bilious and aperient roots and herbs, as an invaluable boon to the weak and ailing, and this life-sustaining boon in the form of Hostetter's Bitters, is fortunately within the reach of all.

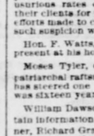
Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873 ...$778,251 56.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to September 1st, 7 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of deposit and all business at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:

GEO. A. BERRY, President. | JOHN SCOTT, 2d, Vice Presidents.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. E. HUNTLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John H. Negley, Ralph W. Pollard, Jr., Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert G. Sommerville, Christopher Zug, John R. Bailey, Solicitor.



KENTADYE

Sore Nipples.—The suffering which many ladies experience from caked breasts and sore nipples, is little realized by men. A remedy has now come to them, and the wonder is that it has not been discovered before. The Contour Liniment is as delicate and soothing as a cosmetic, and affords such speedy and permanent relief, that we are showered down with thanks. It is simply a wonderful thing for all sores, lameness, and swellings.

Children Cry—for Pitcher's Castoria. It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic and causes natural sleep. It is a substitute for castor oil. MWF

NUTRINA!!!
1. It Cooks in less time than crushed wheat.
2. It is more quickly digested.
3. It is not pasty or starchy.
4. It will not become sour or wormy.
5. It is far more sweet and palatable.
6. It will cure Constipation and Dyspepsia!
7. It is invaluable to Nursing Mothers!
8. Children will be healthy who eat it.
GET IT AT YOUR GROCER.

PAPOMA!!!
Indorsed by many eminent physicians of Pittsburgh and elsewhere. Food for INFANTS and INVALIDS. Remember that Starch is not food. It must be converted into Dextrine either in the stomach or by mechanical means. Our process saves the stomach this labor, as well as preserves the whole of the Wheat.
Get It of Your Grocer or Druggist.

Nutrio Manufacturing Co.,
1520 SOUTH NINTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

Jas. Caldwell & Co.

Have Now on Hands a Very

Attractive Stock

OF

SPRING GOODS,

WHICH BUYERS WILL FIND IT TO THEIR ADVANTAGE TO CLOSELY INSPECT BEFORE MAKING THEIR PURCHASES.

Black Silks in all the best makes, ranging in price from one to six dollars per yard.
Plain Dress Silks, in all the new shades, for evening wear.
Striped and Checked Silks, in all the new designs, from one to two dollars per yard.
Foutard Silks, in Figures, Polka Spots and Plain Colors.
Cheney Bros.' celebrated American Silks, in spring shades and black.
Japanese Silks, Pongees. Poplins, Cashmeres, Cretons, Chalies, Debages, Mohairs, Alpacas and Wool Delaines, in all the new designs and shades.
Black and mourning material in Alpacas, Mohairs, Brilliantteens, Delaines, Tamise, Henrietta Cloths, Cashmeres, Dra De Franc, Grenadines and Hernanis.
Percales, Chintzes, Prints and Ginghams.
Shawls, in all the new designs for spring and summer wear.
Cashmere and Silk Sacques, Talmas, Dolmas and Polonaises.
Nottingham and Tambourd Lace Curtains.
Marseilles Quilts, Etc., Etc.

118 and 120

Federal Street, Allegheny.

CANDIDATES.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER—
SAM'L KILGORE,
Of Pittsburgh, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR ASSEMBLY—
JOHN C. NEWMYER,
Of Wilkins township, middle district, subject to decision of Republican County Convention.

FOR ASSEMBLY—
Middle District, outside of City.
HARRY W. HORBACH,
Late Captain Co. H, 83d Reg. P. V., Wilkins Township, subject to decision of Republican County Convention. d*

FOR ASSEMBLY—
R. S. P. McCALL,
Of Tarentum, subject to decision of Republican County Convention. d*

FOR ASSEMBLY—
District North of the Rivers.
H. K. SAMPLE,
Shaler township. Subject to decision of Republican County Convention. d*

FOR ASSEMBLY—
B. C. CHRISTY,
Of Sewickley borough, subject to decision of Republican County Convention. d*

FOR STATE SENATE—
CHARLES JEREMY,
Seventh ward, Pittsburgh, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. d*

FOR CORONER—
ALEX. Æ. McCANDLESS, M.D.,
Pittsburgh, subject to approval of the forthcoming Republican County Convention. d*

FOR ASSEMBLY—
A. B. YOUNG,
Of Robinson township, subject to decision of Republican County Convention. d*

FOR CORONER—
WM. M'CALLIN,
Seventh ward, Pittsburgh, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. d*

STATE SENATE—
GEO. H. ANDERSON
Will be a Candidate for Renomination, subject to approval of the Republican County Convention.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER
WM. H. CLARK,
Of North Fayette township, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention No. 3.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER
JOHN A. SCOTT
Will be a candidate for renomination to the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention No. 3.

FOR ASSEMBLY—
WILLIAM COATES,
Millvale borough, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY—
M. G. COREY,
Of Bradd

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS.

FOR SALE,

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

7 PER CENT.

Water Loan and Penn Avenue

BONDS,

AT PAR AND INTEREST, FREE FROM TAXATION.

GEO. B. HILL.....C. HANSON LOVE. JAS. N. HILL.

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

58 Fourth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

OFFER

FOR SALE

City of Pittsburgh

SEVEN PER CENT.

Water Loan Bonds

At Par and Interest,

FREE FROM TAXATION.

avenue and Wood street, quoted United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	
United States 6s of 1881	117¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	113¼
United States 5-20s of 1865, January and July	113¼
United States 5-20s of 1867	117¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	118½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	118½
Currency Sixes	118½

—The Supreme Court of Tennessee has rendered a decision which announces a new rule in regard to acknowledgement of debts. Heretofore it has been accepted as law that, where a payment had been made upon a note, such payment took the instrument out of the statute of limitations. According to the late decision, no note can now be collected after six years on the ground that partial payment has been made. The payment is to be considered as an acknowledgment *pro tanto*, and not for the entire debt.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitinger, jr., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

May 13, 1873.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
Gold	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾
Quicksilver						
Western Union Tel	86½	86½	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
Quicksilver pref						
Pacific Mail	53	53	53	53	53	53
New York Central	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½
New York & Erie	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
Erie pref. and Reading	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½
Michigan Central	113	113	113	113	113	113
Michigan Southern	93	93	93	93	93	93
Illinois Central	134½	134½	134½	134½	134½	134½
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	97	97	97	97	97	97
Chicago and Rock Island	107	107	107	107	107	107
Chicago and N. W. and pref	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½
Fort Wayne	96	96	96	96	96	96
Cin., Pitts. and pref	93	93	93	93	93	93
Wabash and pref	40	40	40	40	40	40
Ohio and Mississippi	43¼	43	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼
Toledo	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Chicago and Alton	100	100	100	100	100	100
Terre Haute and pref	15	15	15	15	15	15
Hartford and Erie	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
New Jersey Central						
D., L. and W.	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
Hannibal and St. Jo.						
Atlantic Mail						

—Messrs. Robinson Bro., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day.

Penna. Central	54
Reading	97½
United Co.'s of N. J.	119½
Of Elmira	30½
Lehigh Valley R. R.	60
Philla. and Erie	25¾
Penn'a. Allotments	70¾
Pittsburgh 8s	94
Allegheny 6s	100½
Central Transition	47½

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
TUESDAY, May 13, 1873. }

REMARKS.—The weather could not be better all that could be wished, and the city is fast filling up with people from the rural districts, who are desirous of replenishing their well-nigh exhausted stocks, both saleable and for home use. Business was good in our last, the markets show greater signs of life and activity. The display of goods, loading and unloading, give token that the long looked for revival in trade had indeed come. Long may it remain with us.

There are but few changes to note in prices, all leading articles, such as flour, grain, bacon, groceries, &c., being unchanged in price, with an active city and country demand reported.

The grain market is very firm. The demand for wheat is quite marked, and all sales are taken on arrival. Prices, though not quotably higher, are very firm, and an advance is not improbable. Oats are in good demand, particularly prime, which has an upward tendency in price. Corn, both ear and shelled, is held firmer at previous quotations, with an active demand. Rye and barley nominal.

Butter is dull sale. Some commission houses are advising their western shippers to "hold up" for a time, as the market here for the present is fully supplied from the surrounding country. Prime table butter will bring 25@26c; the latter an outside figure; inferior grades not fancied at any price.

Strictly prime eggs are in demand, and a fancy article will bring $5 50@4 00 per barrel; common to fair $2 00@3 00; inferior $1 00@2 00.

Bacon and provisions are reported very active, and prices firm and unchanged. Owing to the increased demand for American meats, this branch of trade must of necessity rule active and prices be well sustained.

Groceries are reported in good demand with the prospects ray for a heavy remunerative trade during the season. Prices remain firm and unchanged.

Good fresh eggs are held at 12c per dozen. The stock on hand is fully up with the demand.

"Green truck" is arriving more freely and prices are coming down, and there is plenty of room for a further decline.

Below we give the receipts of the principal articles of produce since our last, exclusive of Elevator:

Flour, barrels	1,970
Apples, barrels	256
Wheat, sacks	1,450
Corn, sacks	1,600
Oats, sacks	3,202
Butter, packages	35
Eggs, dozen	400
Potatoes, sacks	210
Bacon, tierces	151

We omit our usual extended quotations to-day, but shall carefully revise and correct them for next issue.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
WEDNESDAY, May 14, 1873. }

REMARKS.—The dullness which has attended the Pittsburgh oil trade, both crude and refined, continues despite the bright, cheerful weather. But so long has this state of things existed that we suppose the parties most interested are getting used to them. Just so long as the difference in the views of buyers remain unadjusted just so long will the market rule slow. Time will settle matters.

CRUDE.

We have nothing new to give the reader in relation to the market for crude oil, if we except the very important fact that we learn of the sale of some barges of oil at 6¾c per gallon. The ruling rates of the market were 6¾@6¾c per gallon. Sellers and buyers are still wide apart in their views which causes the market to rule very dull.

REFINED.

The market is just about as dull as it well can be. With the exception of a few small lots we do not hear of any transactions. The ruling rates of the market are 16½@16¾c per gallon.

OIL BARRELS.

City make $2 05@2 10; country make $1 95. There is a good demand.

(By Western Union Line.)

TITUSVILLE, May 13.—The market was weak and declining, with great pressure to sell. Following are the sales reported:

5,000 bbls upper road, spot	$2 02½
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	2 02
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	2 07½
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	2 02
1,000 bbls Parker's, spot	2 05
500 bbls Parker's, spot	2 05

NEW YORK, May 13.—Crude, 19¾c.—Crude in bulk lower; sales 1,500 bbls, 9½c, closing with the latter refused. Refined rather unsettled and demand low; no quotable change. Refined closed, 23½c. Sales reported of 3,000 bbls, first half June, at 20c. Cases quiet at 26½c. Naphtha inactive. Philadelphia delivery closing very dull and weak; refined is quoted at 19¼@19¾c. At present no points reports from most places beyond 20 cents per gallon, with a range of prices about as previously reported.

TIDIOUTA, May 13.—Market very quiet; no sales; $2 00 asked.

OIL CITY, May 13.—Market dull and weak at $2 70; nothing coming.

TITUSVILLE, May 13.—Market opens quiet; spot about $2 03½. *The Herald's* report this morning of sales yesterday of $2 05 are incorrect. The above figure being lower than any sales were made and that rate.

FRANKLIN CENTER, May 13.—Market quiet at $2 05.

CLARKSVILLE, May 13.—Market quiet and weaker at $2 00.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13.—Market firm; S. W., 19¼@19¾c; crude 9¼c; cases, 24½c; sales none; futures, June, 9½c.

(By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Line.)

FOREIGN, May 13.—Market very quiet and easy, with no buyers or sellers, and hard to quote, but think small lots could be sold at $2 02½.

TITUSVILLE, May 13.—Market unsettled; quoted between $2 00 and $2 00.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13.—Crude, 9¼c; refined, 20c. Market quiet and dull.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13.—Refined, 19¾@19¾c; crude, 9¼c in bulk, in barrels 14¾c. Market firm.

OIL CITY, May 13.—Market dull at $2 70.

Crude Oil Received by the Alleg'eny Valley Railroad.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
J Bushnell	Standard O W	1,505
Lockhart A F	Standard O W	720
J Bushnell	Model O W	555
N W Stevenson	Liberty O W	479
H McKelvey	Sunbeam O W	154
B S Dunwan	Riverside O W	276
T M Petty	Riverside O W	74
Owner	Begg, L & Co	161

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Standard O W	Brilliant O W	720
Model O W	Standard O W	475
Sunbeam O W	Riverside O W	319
Begg, L & Co	161	
Total		3,995

Refined Oil Shipped East by the A. V. R. W. P. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, May 13, 1873.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
J Bushnell	Warden, P & Co, Phila	707
Lockhart, F & Co	Warden, P & Co, Phila	726
Lockhart, F & Co	Warden, P & Co, Phila	577
J A McKee & Sons	Jno P Logan, Phila	300
Central Ref Co	Jno P Logan, Phila	499
Irwin & Co	Jno P Logan, Phila	1,000
Citizens O Ref Co	Tack Ross, Phila	1,000
Begg, L & Co	J R Bartlett, N Y	61
Total		1,942

Refined Oil Shipped East by W. P. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Ehrgott, Ely & Co	Waring, K & Co, Phila	1,160
J J Waring & Co	Waring, K & Co, Phila	859
Total		1,919

Louisiana Sugar and Rice Crop.

The New Orleans *Picayune* of May 8, says: Advices from the sugar districts of this State represent the crop as very promising. The seed cane was better preserved than for some years past. The October gales, owing due to planters taking care on the part of planters in putting away the seed, for the winter has been an unusually severe one. The spring season has come on unusually early, a splendid stand having been obtained, and the stumble is also doing well.

Mr. Bouchereau, who has returned from the country (where he has been collecting information for his annual report on the sugar crop, which will be issued in a few days), reports the prospects as very good, and thinks a crop of fully 125,000 hhds will be made this season.

A larger average has been put under rice in Louisiana this season than ever before, the estimated yield, with an average season, being 12,000 barrels clean. The weather thus far has been too dry, but the crop has not suffered, as planters can readily inundate their fields from the river, which is at a very high stage.

Louisville Pig Iron Market.

MAY 12.—Pig iron.—We quote as follows:

Hot blast Hanging Rock charcoal—	
Extra No. 1 foundry	$26
No. 1 foundry	25
No. 2 foundry	23@24
Mill	19@21
Hot blast Tennessee charcoal—	
No. 1 foundry	$24
No. 2 foundry	20
Mill	17@21
Hot blast anthracite—	
Red S. Missouri No. 1 foundry	$20@21
Red S. Missouri No. 2 foundry	18@19
Red S. Missouri mill	16@17
Cold blast car wheel charcoal	$26@27
Ohio Iron, different numbers	21@23
Kentucky Furnace	21@23
Kentucky Cottage	19@20
Tennessee Forest	19@20

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, May 13.—Corn firm; mixed sacks, Oats quiet at 60@62c. Hay dull; prime 23c; choice 25c. Bacon quiet and firmer at 12½@13c for shoulders, 15½@16c for clear sides. Lard quiet and firmer; kettle 16½c; refined 16½c; keg kettle 16½c; refined 17c. Sugar firm and higher at 9½@10c. Other articles unchanged.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active; red $1 26@1 30; amber $1 28@1 32. Corn active; yellow 61@62c; mixed western 60c. Oats active; white Southern 56@57c; Pennsylvania—Crude 54c; refined 19½c. Whisky 94c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
TUESDAY, May 13, 1873. }

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle. No.	Cattle. head.	Hogs. No.	Hogs. head.	Sheep. No.	Sheep. head.	Horses head.	Mules. head.
Saturday, May 10	1,344	1,736					30	125
Monday, May 12	1,442	2,606	1,480	7,400			75	75
Tuesday, May 13	824	1,230	1,440	7,200			40	17
Total	3,610	5,572	2,920	14,600			145	217

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle. No.	Cattle. head.	Hogs. No.	Hogs. head.	Sheep. No.	Sheep. head.	Horses. head.	Mules. head.
Saturday, May 10	3,114	5,500	200	800				
Monday, May 12	1,967	3,940	1,440	7,200			75	17
Tuesday, May 13	1,334	2,200	1,480	7,400				
Total	6,415	9,640	3,120	15,400			75	17

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle so far are fair of through stock, and a shade light of cattle intended to be sold at this point. In quality the offerings compare favorably with those of the last few weeks. The market has not fairly opened yet. The attendance of buyers till noon has not been large but no doubt trains this afternoon and to morrow morning will bring full delegations. Most of the cattle on hand so far have been to country buyers, but not enough cattle are selling on which to base quotations, and for to give prices would be mere conjecture, therefore we hold off until to-morrow's sales establish the current rates.

Hogs.

The receipts of hogs are fair. The market is slow and steady, with the supply fully equal to the demand. The quality of the offerings is very good and sales are made of prime stock at $5 80, which is the highest price at the present time. Fair Philadelphia hogs are selling from $5 65 to $5 75; prime Yorkers $5 35; fair $5 25.

Sheep.

The arrivals of sheep this week, though not large, are enough in excess for the corresponding time of last week. The market ruled active to-day until about eleven o'clock, when unfavorable advices were received concerning trade at New York, which had the effect of making trade here slow. The quality of the stock offering is fair. Prices are about as follows:

Extra 100 lbs, fine wool, $5 80; prime 95 lbs, fine wool, $5 75; prime 90 lbs, fine wool, $5 50 to $5 65; prime 85 lbs, fine wool, $5 25; prime 80 lbs, $5.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, ILL., May 13, 1873.

GRAIN.—Wheat irregular and unsettled; No 1 spring $1 26¾; No 2 do $1 21 cash; $1 20¾ at 30 seller June. Corn dull and declined to 41c cash; 40¾@40¾c seller May. Oats dull and lower; 33½c cash; 34¼c seller June. Rye dull and drooping at 74c. Barley dull and nominal at 82@85c.

SEEDS.—Dull; closer $5; timothy $4.

PROVISIONS.—Mess pork $16 95 all'd 06. Lard $9 10. Dry Salted Meats—Shoulders 6¼c; short rib sides 8¾c; short clear 8¾c. Bulk meats 6¾@6¾@8¾@8¾c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, May 13.—Cotton dull; middling uplands 19½c; sales of futures 1,700 bales, as follows: May 18 7-16@18½c; June 18 7-16@18 9-16c; July 18 9-16@18 13-16c; August 18¾@19c; receipts 1,000 bales. Flour a shade firmer on low grades; receipts 10,000 bbls; superfine western and State $5 90@6 40; common to good $6 75@7 40; common to choice extra western $7 50@8 50; white wheat extra $7 50@8 50; extra Ohio $8 90@10 50. Rye flour quiet at $4 37½@5 00. Corn meal quiet. Whisky lower and more doing at 90c. Wheat quiet; receipts 20,000 bushels; No 3 spring $1 24@1 27; No 2 spring $1 27@1 28; No 1 spring $1 30@1 31; Minnesota spring $1 32@1 36. Rye dull, western and Canada in bond $1 06. Barley dull; No 2 Canada nominal; mixed western 80@81c; white western, 84@86c; black Canada 82c. Eggs in fair request and steadier. Hay, Hops and provisions unchanged. Coffee steady; Rio 17¾@19½c. Sugar active and strong; fair to good refining 7¾@8¼c. Rice steady at 7¼@8c. Petroleum—Crude, 9¼c; refined, best half May, 19½c. Tallow—Pork firmer; mess $16 50@16 75; prime $15 00; prime mess $18 00; prime 15 50. Beef and cut meats steady and unchanged. Lard weak; steam 9¾@9¾c. Butter and cheese quiet and unchanged.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 13.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including 145 cars to arrive, 4,411 head; total for the week, 6,784 head; market, about 40 cents lower than on last week's closing prices; quality of stock good; trade active from commencement. Owing to the strong demand for American meats, this branch of trade must of necessity rule active and prices be well sustained.

Groceries are reported in good demand with the prospects ray for a heavy remunerative trade during the season. Prices remain firm and unchanged.

Good fresh eggs are held at 12c per dozen. The stock on hand is fully up with the demand.

"Green truck" is arriving more freely and prices are coming down, and there is plenty of room for a further decline.

Below we give the receipts of the principal articles of produce since our last, exclusive of Elevator:

Flour, barrels	1,970
Apples, barrels	256
Wheat, sacks	1,450
Corn, sacks	1,600
Oats, sacks	3,202
Butter, packages	35
Eggs, dozen	400
Potatoes, sacks	210
Bacon, tierces	151

We omit our usual extended quotations to-day, but shall carefully revise and correct them for next issue.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
WEDNESDAY, May 14, 1873. }

REMARKS.—The dullness which has attended the Pittsburgh oil trade, both crude and refined, continues despite the bright, cheerful weather. But so long has this state of things existed that we suppose the parties most interested are getting used to them. Just so long as the difference in the views of buyers remain unadjusted just so long will the market rule slow. Time will settle matters.

CRUDE.

We have nothing new to give the reader in relation to the market for crude oil, if we except the very important fact that we learn of the sale of some barges of oil at 6¾c per gallon. The ruling rates of the market were 6¾@6¾c per gallon. Sellers and buyers are still wide apart in their views which causes the market to rule very dull.

REFINED.

The market is just about as dull as it well can be. With the exceptions of a few small lots we do not hear of any transactions. The ruling rates of the market are 16½@16¾c per gallon.

OIL BARRELS.

City make $2 05@2 10; country make $1 95. There is a good demand.

(By Western Union Line.)

TITUSVILLE, May 13.—The market was weak and declining, with great pressure to sell. Following are the sales reported:

5,000 bbls upper road, spot	$2 02½
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	2 02
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	2 07½
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	2 02
1,000 bbls Parker's, spot	2 05
500 bbls Parker's, spot	2 05

NEW YORK, May 13.—Crude, 19¾c.—Crude in bulk lower; sales 1,500 bbls, 9½c, closing with the latter refused. Refined rather unsettled and demand low; no quotable change. Refined closed, 23½c. Sales reported of 3,000 bbls, first half June, at 20c. Cases quiet at 26½c. Naphtha inactive. Philadelphia delivery closing very dull and weak; refined is quoted at 19¼@19¾c. At present no points reports from most places beyond 20 cents per gallon, with a range of prices about as previously reported.

TIDIOUTA, May 13.—Market very quiet; no sales; $2 00 asked.

OIL CITY, May 13.—Market dull and weak at $2 70; nothing coming.

TITUSVILLE, May 13.—Market opens quiet; spot about $2 03½. *The Herald's* report this morning of sales yesterday of $2 05 are incorrect. The above figure being lower than any sales were made and that rate.

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—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quoted United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	
United States 6s of 1881	117¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	113¼
United States 5-20s of 1865, January and July	113¼
United States 5-20s of 1867	117¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	118½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	118½
Currency Funding	118½

—The Supreme Court of Tennessee has rendered a decision which announces a new rule in regard to acknowledgement of debts. Heretofore it has been accepted as law that, where a payment had been made upon a note, such payment took the instrument out of the statute of limitations. According to the late decision, no note can now be collected after six years on the ground that partial payment has been made. The payment is to be considered as an acknowledgment *pro tanto*, and not for the entire debt.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitinger, jr., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

May 13, 1873.	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
Gold	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾
Quicksilver						
Western Union Tel	86½	86½	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
Quicksilver pref						
Pacific Mail	53	53	53	53	53	53
New York Central	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½
New York & Erie	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
Erie pref. and Reading	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½
Michigan Central	113	113	113	113	113	113
Michigan Southern	93	93	93	93	93	93
Illinois Central	134½	134½	134½	134½	134½	134½
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	97	97	97	97	97	97
Chicago and Rock Island	107	107	107	107	107	107
Chicago and N. W. and pref	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½
Fort Wayne	96	96	96	96	96	96
Cin., Pitts. and pref	93	93	93	93	93	93
Wabash and pref	40	40	40	40	40	40
Ohio and Mississippi	43¼	43	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼
Toledo	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Chicago and Alton	100	100	100	100	100	100
Terre Haute and pref	15	15	15	15	15	15
Hartford and Erie	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
New Jersey Central						
D., L. and W.	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
Hannibal and St. Jo.						
Atlantic Mail						

—Messrs. Robinson Bro., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day.

Penna. Central	54
Reading	97½
United Co.'s of N. J.	119½
Of Elmira	30½
Lehigh Valley R. R.	60
Philla. and Erie	25¾
Penn'a. Allotments	70¾
Pittsburgh 8s	94
Allegheny 6s	100½
Central Transition	47½

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
TUESDAY, May 13, 1873. }

REMARKS.—The weather could not be better all that could be wished, and the city is fast filling up with people from the rural districts, who are desirous of replenishing their well-nigh exhausted stocks, both saleable and for home use. Business was good in our last, the markets show greater signs of life and activity. The display of goods, loading and unloading, give token that the long looked for revival in trade had indeed come. Long may it remain with us.

There are but few changes to note in prices, all leading articles, such as flour, grain, bacon, groceries, &c., being unchanged in price, with an active city and country demand reported.

The grain market is very firm. The demand for wheat is quite marked, and all sales are taken on arrival. Prices, though not quotably higher, are very firm, and an advance is not improbable. Oats are in good demand, particularly prime, which has an upward tendency in price. Corn, both ear and shelled, is held firmer at previous quotations, with an active demand. Rye and barley nominal.

Butter is dull sale. Some commission houses are advising their western shippers to "hold up" for a time, as the market here for the present is fully supplied from the surrounding country. Prime table butter will bring 25@26c; the latter an outside figure; inferior grades not fancied at any price.

Strictly prime eggs are in demand, and a fancy article will bring $5 50@4 00 per barrel; common to fair $2 00@3 00; inferior $1 00@2 00.

Bacon and provisions are reported very active, and prices firm and unchanged. Owing to the increased demand for American meats, this branch of trade must of necessity rule active and prices be well sustained.

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Total		3,995

Refined Oil Shipped East by the A. V. R. W. P. R. and

THE VERY LATEST.

ANOTHER AVONDALE.

Explosion and Fire in a Nova Scotia Colliery.

Forty Miners Supposed to Have Perished—Harrowing Scenes at the Pit Mouth.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 13.—This community was startled to-night with the intelligence that a terrible explosion had occurred in the Drummond Colliery, in Pictou county, at one o'clock to-day. Manager Richardson and forty of Dunn, Assistant Manager Richardson and forty of the workmen were in the pit when the explosion took place. The greatest excitement prevailed after the casualty occurred and crowds of people for miles around came hurrying to the scene of the disaster and saw one of those heart-rending scenes, which is described by eye witnesses as something harrowing beyond all conception, the emotions none of which will never be forgotten. Mothers, wives, sisters, children and friends crowd fast around the opening pit, mourning and weeping for dear ones of whom nothing could be learned. Their heart-rending cries being heard for a long distance. Every effort has been and is being made, to rescue the men, but so far without success; and it is feared they have all perished. The fire, up to this time—three a. m.—is still raging. Assistance from Pictou and New Glasgow, where great excitement prevails, is at hand, and strenuous exertions are being made to subdue the conflagration. The city is greatly excited over the news of the calamity.

LATER PARTICULARS.

NEW YORK, May 13.—*The Herald* special from Halifax says: At the village of Coal Brook, on the line of the Intercolonial Railway, about sixteen miles from the city, are three large collieries owned by Messrs. Dunn & Co., of Halifax. They are operated by Messrs. Richardson & Co., who have been working them for several years. Company of the most extensive character. At half past one o'clock to-day the men returned to work. At half past eleven a shock was felt and heard by those on the surface, resembling a heavy explosion of gas, followed by the ejection from the pit's mouth for the distance of one hundred feet of the dust and débris of the mine and the whole of the machinery at the pit's mouth. A second explosion occurred, coming from the pit's mouth. A third shaft, with horse-power, and it is believed killing every one in the mine, variously estimated at from forty to one hundred. Up to eight o'clock this evening after the first explosion three were rescued. Of the first explosion three were rescued. Of the first explosion three were rescued. Of